Carolina Observer.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Mrs. Hugh McLean,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has received, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she keeps her House open for the reception of

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

Lying on the direct road to Hillsborough, thirty-four miles from Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's Bridge on Deep River, in a remarkably healthy situation, having an airy, pleasant House surrounded by springs of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards, the Plantation will recommend itself to any who are desirous of a retreat in the country; and she assures her friends, that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to make them comfortable.

Travellers to or from Raleigh by way of Avent's Ferry, will find her House but a little out of the way, and she flatters herself that the trifling distance will be considered when put in competition with comfort and good quarters.

Washington Hill, Moore County, April 10, 1828. 67-3m.

Trust Sale.

ON Thursday, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the subscriber, in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, dated the 1st of February, 1824, executed to him by *Samuel Slade*, for certain purposes therein mentioned, will expose at public sale,

Two Negroes,

named Roderick and the other Zanga. Terms will be known on the day of sale.

JNO. W. SANDFORD, *Trustee.*

April 16, 1828.—2w

Caution.

THEREBY caution any person or persons whomsoever not to trade for a certain *Note of Hand*, given and signed by myself for the sum of $400, dated the 4th day of April, 1828, payable the 1st day of January, 1829, to Isaac Weatherly, of Guilford county, N. C. as the property for which said note was given has proved to be unsound, as such, I am determined not to pay the said note unless I am compelled by the law.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

Marlboro' C H (S C) April 9, 1828. 67-3t.

The following is the General Order of Gen. Jackson, under which the Tennessee Militia men were called into service. It explicitly states that they are to serve six months, and, having been published at the time, the men could have been in no doubt as to their term of service.

"Brave Tennesseans of the 2nd division. The Creek war, through the divine aid of Providence, and the valor of those engaged in the campaign, in which you bore a conspicuous share, has been brought to a happy termination. Good policy requires that the territory conquered should be garrisoned, and possession retained, until appropriated by the Government of the United States. In pursuance of this policy, and to relieve the troops now stationed at Forts Williams, Mitchell, and Armstrong, on the Coosa river, as well as Old and New Deposit, I am commanded by his excellency, Governor Gaunt, to call from my division one thousand men in the service of the United States, for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States.

The Brigadier Generals, or officers commanding the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th brigades of the 2d division, will forthwith furnish from their brigades respectively, *by draft or voluntary enlistment*, two hundred men, with two captains, two first, two second, and two third Lieutenants, and two ensigns, well armed and equipped for active service, to be rendezvoused at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, in the State of Tennessee, on the 20th of June next; and then be organized into a regiment, at which place the field officers, and the muster master will be ordered to meet them.

Officers commanding the brigades composing the 2d division of Tennessee militia, are charged with the prompt and due execution of this order.

ANDREW JACKSON, *Maj. Gen. Commanding 2d division M. T.*"

It is stated as a fact, that there is not an American importer of Woollen Goods in the city of New York: that the active members of the Chamber of Commerce are all foreigners: that the principal part of the Auctioneers' commissions are obtained from foreigners: and that foreigners and Auctioneers have access to in nearly every Bank of the City.

Love of Justice.—A Chaplain's place to the queen Louisa de Vaudemont being vacant, a woman came to beg Scipio Fiesque's interest; and in order to obtain his patronage, delivered to him a charter, which, he said, a lucky chance had thrown into his hands. After having attentively examined it, M. de Fiesque saw that it was an incontestible record absolutely decisive against himself in a considerable law suit then depending for his estate of Leuroux. "I am glad," said he to the man, "to write word to my antagonist that he has gained his cause, and that I am ready to pay all the costs and damages to which I shall be condemned; with my letter he shall receive that charter which belongs to him, and which you ought to have delivered to him. You have thought ill of me, as I must now think of you.—Be gone!"

Sunday schools.—Of this institution, it may be said with peculiar fitness, that the tree is known by its fruits. The excellent effects which have been produced by the operation of this great and praiseworthy charity, are apparent to all who take any interest in the moral condition of society. Instead of the thousands of ragged, dirty and blasphemous children who used, previous to the establishment of the Sunday School among us, to crowd our streets, having no amusement but mischief, and no vocation but pilfering or begging, now, for the most part, those that are met, are well dressed and well behaved; their countenances indicating health and intelligence, and their manners industry and propriety of conduct.

On Wednesday afternoon, the eleventh anniversary of the Episcopal Sunday School, a truly noble institution, was celebrated by appropriate religious services, in St. Paul's church, where it is estimated that there were present, independent of teachers, superintendents, &c., rising *twenty-three hundred pupils*, exhibiting a spectacle which, for moral interest and beauty, has seldom been surpassed. The scholars with their teachers, occupied the lower part of the church, and the galleries were thronged with spectators. The service was read by the Rev'd. Dr. Feltus, and the children were addressed with much feeling, and in a manner judiciously adapted to their comprehensions, by the Rev'd. Mr. Schroeder. The behaviour of the juveline assemblage was exemplary in a high degree, and entitled their instructors and admonishers to much credit.

To a reflecting mind, such a collection of little children, guarded by "the kind hand of an assiduous care" from the thousand complicated evils which otherwise would necessarily have assailed them, but which now, armed with intelligence, and with habits of virtue and diligence, they will be enabled to resist, cannot but awaken sentiments of the most pleasurable and consoling kind. To those who have assisted in the good work, who have lent the aid of their money or their monitions, in erecting the bulwarks of knowledge and religion around the ductile hearts of these little ones, the sight must have been one of peculiar gratification, well compensating for what they had done; and calculated to stimulate them to fresh exertions.

N. Y. Merchants' Telegraph.

The Scratches in Horses.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer recommends a simple, safe and certain cure for the *scratches*, or *selenders*, in Horses. It is only to mix *white lead* and *linseed oil*, in such proportions as will render the application convenient; and he says he never knew more than two or three applications necessary, completely to effect a cure.

Powers of Machinery.—The various kinds of machinery now used in England in manufacturing cotton only, has, it is estimated, enabled one man to perform the work of 150; there are now employed in that business, about 280,000 men; hence the work now performed would, half a century ago, before the improved machinery was introced, have required the labor of *forty-two millions of men!*—more than twice as many men, women and children, as now people the British Islands. This machinery saves annually, in the operation of manufacturing cotton, 700,000,000 sterling to the British nation.

The benefits to the Southern States from the power of machinery, in separating the seed from cotton alone, are equally vast; and ought to immortalize the name of *Whitney*, the inventor of the *cotton-gin.*

West. Car.

From the New York Gazette.

THE LIFE AND DOINGS OF A BACHELOR.

"Many a little make a muckle."—*Scotch proverb.*

A short time since, a gentleman of some notoriety died in this city, and among his papers were found statements noticing, minutely, not only every item of his expenditures, but actually what he had consumed during a life of sixty-three years. It appears that the idea of keeping an exact diary to this end originated with his father, the odd and eccentric Major *********, who died when his son had reached his fifteenth year; he enjoined its continuance on his son, who it appears faithfully performed the task, and regularly at the end of every year footed up each item, and carried out the sum to its column. The leading object his father seemed to have in view was to "*equalize the consumption of various productions*," holding it "*a violation*," as he terms it, "*of God's providence to run too much on any one animal.*"—His son did not, it appears, profit by this wise maxim, as is evidenced in his partiality to *mutton;* but he was not wholly at rest in its violation; for marginal notes and remarks, (which by the way are numerous and pointed) convey this conviction: Opposite mutton, I find it remarked thus "*Some error no doubt*"—"*too much on mutton*"—"*ashamed to look a sheep in the face.*" &c. &c.

He became seriously indisposed a few years previous to his exit, during which period his remarks seemed confined to his medicines and their effects, and weeks past without showing notice of any other items. It would be tedious to wade through the articles, almost numberless, as exhibited by his final abstract. I therefore give only the leading items: the main object in doing so is to furnish data, and a safe estimate of the calculating bachelor, during a life of three score years. The total amount of his expenditures, confined entirely to himself, was $74,542 78; and in this sum there is an amount of $21,738, under the head of "*charity and pew rent.*"—The items of this sum are not given; but, living and dying a bachelor and a humane man, it is but justice to conclude that he did not intend that the right hand should know what the left gave.

The domestic economist may here take his cue; nor will it be found of less interest to the learned and practical political economist of the present day. Without, however, stopping to point out the 'why' and 'wherefore,' nor yet to call the attention of the woollen protectors to the item of the raw material furnished the spinners by this individual alone, I proceed to the abstract—

Milk, (mothers' goats and cows,) 2550 gallons, or say 12750 bottles; sugar, 5675 lbs.; bread and bread stuffs, 22420 lbs.; butter, 6552 lbs.; salt, 172 bushels; tea, 758 lbs. coffee, 9828 lbs.; molasses, 193 gallons; segars, (he was a moderate smoker,) 143,180; tobacco, 3434 papers and plugs; beef and veal, 5730 lbs.; pork, (he raised his own pigs and hogs, and eat them himself,) 77 hogs and 230 roasting pigs; mutton and lamb, 23940 lbs., equal to a flock of 473 sheep!! poultry, 6430 chickens, 784 turkeys, 863 geese, 542 ducks, and whole flocks of snipes, woodcocks and small birds; wine, 4389 gallons or 21960 bottles; brandy, 622 gallons; gin, 830 gallons; and various other liquors; caster oil seems to have been his favourite medicine—he took 3276 doses, of 1 ounce each.—His wine and other liquors cost him $29,780 50; bread, $3280 63; doctor's bill per treasurer, $4222; tailor's bills, $6850 25; segars, $2526 50; his barber's bills exceed $1100.

If space were allowed me, I would continue the items; but it is said his sister, a maiden lady of 50 and upwards, is attending to her daily expenditures, and she has promised to leave her papers to my inspection, in which case I may trouble you shortly with a sketch on female economy.

From the Charleston Patriot.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The contents of the April number of this popular periodical are very attractive. We have had time merely to give the articles, generally, a hurried perusal; but the literary execution of those we have read, we think highly respectable, and a few are of a superior order of merit. We are particularly pleased with that entitled the "Legal condition of Women." The ladies are certainly indebted to the Reviewer, for he vindicates their legal rights in the spirit of enlightened and refined gallantry. He examines both the civil and common law as regards the duties and obligations of the sex, as laid down in those codes, with an equitable perception of the proper relation of the sexes in the social scale. The barbarous enactments of the common law in respect to the sex are analized with some minuteness, and the mitigated operation of the provisions of that gothic code assigned to the influence of a few influential spirits (united of course with softened manners) who have adorned the judgment seat with equal learning and liberality. Lord Mansfield in England, and Judge Kent in the United States, have earned for themselves the highest honour for purifying the administration of justice in this particular, of the penalties, equally hars hand coarse, which found a warrant in the authority of the early English judges. And we need scarcely add to these the name of Sir Wm. Scott; his splendid reputation is associated with some of the most enlightened exertions of the times, to place the legal rights of the females, in the married state, on their true foundations. His decisions in the Ecclesiastical courts of England, on this subject, form a body of doctrine not more remarkable for refinement of sentiment than enlightened sense and equitable judgment.

From the North American Review for April.

LEGAL CONDITION OF WOMEN.

"Plutarch mentions one Tinnius, who married Fannia, a woman of notoriously bad character, and then divorced her, as it seems to have been suspected, out of speculation, in order to secure her dowry. (*Plut. Marius.*) When the exercise of the right of repudiation had grown less odious than at first, the facility of divorce gave rise to many cases of the deepest individual affliction. The great Æmilius Paulus divorced his wife Papiria, the mother of a family of heroes, without any assigned cause, or any reason whatever which his friends could divine. (*Plutarch. Paulus.*) C. Sulpinius Gallus repudiated his wife because she appeared in public with her head uncovered. Sempronius Sophus repudiated his, because she went to the Theatre without his knowledge. Q. Antistius Vetus did the same because his wife conversed in public with a woman of low condition. (*Val. Max.* vi. 3, *no.* 10, 11, 12.) Julius Cæsar divorced his third wife, Pompeia, the niece of Sylla, because Clodious gained admission into her house in the disguise of a female musician, while she was celebrating the mysteries of the Bona Dea; yet, when questioned on the subject, he admitted that he did not believe Pompeia to be guilty, but that Cæsar's wife must not even be suspected. (*Plutarch. Cæsar; Sueton. Jul.* 6.) Cicero divorced his wife Terentia, at the close of the civil war, after living with her more than thirty years, alleging that her temper was overbearing, and that she had deranged his domestic affairs by want of economy. Ere long, however, he married Publilia, a young heiress of whom he was guardian, as Terentia said on account of her beauty; but his freedman, Tyro, affirmed that it was because of her wealth, which he needed to discharge his debts. But after he lost his daughter Tulliola, Cicero repudiated his new bride, because he thought she rejoiced at Tulliola's death. (*Plutarch. Cic.*) Augustus separated from his wife Scribonia, either for her bad character, or because she complained too much of his own infidelity, and then compelled Tib. Claudius Nero to repudiate his wife Livia, although with child at the time, in order to marry her himself. (*Sten. Cæs. ad. fin. Tac. no.* 45, 66.) Considering all the facts, too much censure, we conceive, has been cast upon the younger Cato for surrendering his wife, Marcia, to his friend Q. Hortensius. Cato regularly repudiated his wife, and she was regularly married to Hortensius; there being nothing peculiar in the case, except that he repudiated her for this very purpose. (*Kennet,* 319.) After the death of Hortensius, Marcia was again married to Cato. These examples might be multiplied to a great extent; but we have deemed it enough to select a few cases by way of illustration, either remarkable in themselves, or on account of the individuals principally concerned.

"We no where discover that the Courts of Law authorize or countenance any attempt to make the right of restraint reciprocal. The disinterested makers of law, take good care not to commit such a solecism. And yet far greater necessity exists for affording protection to the 'honor and estate' of the wife against the extravagance or the profligacy of her husband, than for the reverse. It is not in the power of a wife, to waste her husband's property by lavish expenditure, without his consent; nor, indeed, her own property either. Of his income or his capital she can obtain no more than he pleases to bestow; and he is liable, as will be explained at large hereafter, for no debts of her contracting, except they be for necessaries. But he, on the other hand, can profusely squander away most of his own property, and most of hers beside, in riotous living, or risk it upon the throw of a die, or embark it in desperate speculations, in consequence of which she may be reduced instantaneously from affluence and ease to indigence and wretchedness.

Again, there is little danger that a wife will abandon her husband's bosom, unless she be driven from it by ill usage, or corrupted and seduced by some profligate friend, whom he himself domesticates at his fireside. And this, compared with the instances wherein a husband deserts his wife, is a rare case. She is bound to his house and his hearth by the nature of her duties, by the care of her children, by the laws of the land, and by the despotic usages of society, more imperative and imprescriptible by far than all the codes in the universe. Her functions are domestic; her temper is domestic; the constitution of Providence has made her domestic; her happiness, her pride, her glory, all that exalts her in estimation above the other sex, lies in the round of endearing charities, which enliven, bless and purify the domestic circle. She may be drawn from it, for a season, to mingle in the amusements of the world, and the pleasure of general society, which occupy their appropriate place among the agents that form her character; but it is on home, that her affections must finally and chiefly rest. It is a principle too firmly implanted in her soul to be shaken by slight causes.

Not so with the other sex. Wherever a man's heart may be, his serious pursuits and regular occupations are abroad, in his counting room, or his office, upon the exchange, or in the forum, or wherever else the calls of interest, ambition, or duty, may demand his presence. His being is not so esssentially domestic. It is always in his *power* to abandon his abode, if caprice or evil passions prompt him, without necessity losing his claims to free admission in society, certainly without fatal prejudice to his means of subsistence and of enjoying life. It by no means follows, because he is a wanderer, that he is therefore miserable; nor because he is homeless, that he is therefore an outcast. His sex is to him a charter of freedom, and if he possess a few grains of the ingenious Quesnay's *poudre de prelinpinpin*, he bears the universal passport, the warranty of welcome in every land. Hence it happens, we believe, and the records of justice will make good our assertion, that for one wife, seduced from home, there are many husbands, who abandon it, and for a single case in which a husband is under the necessity of asking aid of the laws to reclaim his wife, very many occur in which the wife is consigned to more than the sorrows of widowhood by the desertion of her unfeeling husband.

Reward for a Man's Scalp!—A Mr. John Boyd, in advertising in the Nashville papers, a stolen mare, says he "will give $5 and all reasonable charges for the mare, *and ten for the SCALP of the Villain!*" Query: Does the stealing of a horse *outlaw* a man in Tennessee, that any body may *kill* him wherever to be found, and savage-like, carry his *scalp* in and receive a reward for it?

West. Carolinian.

Garden Strawberries.—A gentleman in Maryland, burns his strawberry vines every spring, by covering the bed about an inch thick with dry straw, and setting fire to it when there is a gentle breeze. He burns one third of his vines at first; another third 15 or 20 days later; and the remaining third still later, and thus secures a succession of crops. He thinks that vines managed in this way yield a third more in quantity than others.

Friendly Advice.—Take a paper. One that is not conducted by an unprincipled madcap in politics, nor by a sectarian bigot in religion. There is no estimating the advantage of a well conducted periodical to a family. It is at least worth five times the ordinary cost of it. The difference between a family that takes a good paper, and one that takes none, is always perceptible; and that difference, so far as intelligence and moral elevation are concerned, will generally follow children through life.

In reviewing Capt. Basil Hall's Voyage to the Eastern Seas, in 1816, the last N. American Review introduces the following Anecdote:—

In his visit to Napoleon at St. Helena, Capt. Hall mentioned the circumstance of there being no arms among the Loo Chooans. 'No arms!' he exclaimed, 'that is to say, no cannons. They have muskets?' 'Not even muskets,' I replied. 'Well, then, lances, or at least, bows and arrows?' I told him they had neither one nor the other. 'Nor poignards?' cried he, with increasing vehemence. 'No, none.' 'But,' said Bonaparte, clenching his fist, and raising his voice to a loud pitch, 'but, without arms, how do they fight?' Driven to this corner, the Captain could only reply, that they had no wars. '*No wars!*' reiterated the ex-emperor, with an expression of countenance, which shewed how little credit he was disposed to give to such a report. He seemed equally incredulous, when he was told the Loo Chooans had no money.

A few days ago a mechanic, at Winsford, near Middlewich, being ill, and unable to attend his work as usual, his wife reproached him bitterly, and in the course of the altercation that ensued, worked herself in a furious passion, venting the most horrible and blasphemous imprecations on the poor man. Among the rest, she wished "he might be plunged in the lowest pit of hell!" and she said she "would not mind going half way to take him there!" In the midst of this demoniacal phrensy she suddenly lost the use of her sight and speech, became almost completely paralysed, and died in a few hours afterwards.—*Chester Courant.*

From the Richmond Compiler.

New Formula of Advertising.—We have seen the powers of poetry more than once employed upon "the dull pursuits of civil life." Shopkeepers have been sometimes in the habit of celebrating in lively strains the beauties of their assortments; and we doubt very much, whether there is any strain of poetry more profitable to the N. York editors than those namby-pamby verses, in which Monsieur Bonfanti, of Broadway, strings together all the various curiosities which he spreads before the eyes of the city belles. But we have just seen the powers of poetry converted to a more common purpose. It reminds us in some sort of "the noble dust of Alexander stopping a beer barrel." We have frequently seen our ungallant husbands advertising in flaring capitals their absconding helpmates—and telling the pitiable tale of the desertion, down to the natural conclusion, that "she has absconded from bed and board;" and that *he* consequently warns all persons against trusting her, for that *he* will "pay no debts of her contracting." All this is told us with the plainest species of prose; there is no play of the imagination or of the heart; every thing is as plain and as cold as if the man were "cheapening a beaver," or recommending his potatoes and onions for sale. This is the way in which most of our unfortunate Benedicts blazon their wrongs, or celebrate their misfortunes. Not such, however, is the way with every body; not such, certainly, is the case with a pleasant gentleman in Ohio, who seems to be transported into the ecstacies of poetry, by the loss of his rib, and who pours out his feelings in the choicest hexameters. We recommend his poetry to our readers, but not his example for their imitation:

CONNUBIAL.

When Wedlock joins two *genial* souls in one,
Earth boasts no higher bliss beneath the sun;
But when *discordant* one,—O! what a life!
The wretch must lead that's wed a vixen wife;
Hell has no pang in all its deep domains
E'en mid the hottest focus of its flames
That would not be preferr'd—and thought a blessing
When—disgust succeeds to love—and scolding to caressing.
Two years have scarcely roll'd their destin'd round
Since Katrine's hand and mine, old Hymen bound;
Who gave some good advice (and always does they say)
How *I* was to 'protect'—*She* to 'obey:'
'Hail, wedded love!' was my response that day;
As Fancy pictured visions bright and gay,
And smooth, at first, we sailed the stream of time
Indulging fairy dreams of bliss divine—
No dove was ever fonder of her mate
Than, for a time, was my sweet, billing Kate.
Soon chang'd the scene, (but *I* was not the cause,)
Light clouds now dim the Heaven of our joys—
Now—thickens to a tempest—drear and dark;
Rough winds assail our matrimonial bark—
Now drive it furious on a leeward shore
And wreck my fondest hopes forever more.

I now forewarn all persons to beware,
And *not to trust* that frail, deceptive fair
On my account: I'll pay no debt, from date;
Contracted by *that shrew*—my once *dear Kate.*

'Farewell! a long farewell! to married life—
Curs'd be the hour that gave me such a wife,
Who, fairest days could cloud with her fierce will;
'And raise a tempest, though the winds were still:'
I'll live alone—henceforth, (a quiet tiller,)
And have no more of her, so help me God,

JOHN MILLER.

Colerain Township, Ross co. Ohio, March 14, 1828.

Bunker Hill Monument.—A writer in the Boston Columbian Centinel, fearing that a sufficient sum for the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument is likely in no other way to be raised, proposes it to be recommended by the public prints, that *spirituous liquors* be dispensed with on the annual celebrations of independence, and that the amount heretofore paid for them be appropriated to that laudable object. How would our Corporation receive a similar proposition? Would champagne or patriotism prevail?—*N. Y. Merchant's Telegraph.*

If we regard poverty and wealth, as they are apt to produce virtues or vices in the mind of man, one may observe that there is a set of each of these growing out of poverty, quite different from that which arises out of wealth. Humility and patience, industry and temperance, are very often the good qualities of a poor man. Humanity and good nature, magnanimity and a sense of honor, are as often the qualifications of the rich. On the contrary, poverty is apt to betray a man into envy, riches into arrogance; poverty is too often attended with fraud, vicious compliance, repining, murmur, and discontent. Riches expose a man to pride and luxury, a foolish elation of heart, and too great a fondness for the present world.

Addison.

Drinking.—Lime applied to trees makes them put forth leaves and flourish, and produce fruit early, but then it kills them. Wine cheers and stimulates men, and makes them thrust forth flowers of wit; but, then, there is no doubt it shortens life.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND]

New York, April 14.

The packet ship *Brighton*, Capt. Sebor, arrived here on Saturday from London. She sailed from Cowes on the evening of the 2d, and brought us London papers to the evening of the 1st, and we are indebted to Capt. S. for a Portsmouth paper of the 3d. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 26th of January; and it will be seen, by the subjoined extracts, that war like preparations were making with increased activity and zeal. According to a London editor, "no doubt is any longer entertained that Wallachia will be again the theatre of war, and her capital the field of battle. In this cruel situation, they expect a double invasion from the North and South; and as the Turks have only 15 leagues to march, and the Russians at least sixty, the Turks will profit by their proximity to give themselves up to the greatest excesses." In reference to this subject, the British Traveller of the 1st remarks, that despatches are said to have been received from St. Petersburgh, which leave no hopes of accommodation. The Czar, says that paper, will parley no longer; and if the Russians march, the fate of the Turks is sealed.

Among the extracts will be found a painfully interesting account of the destruction of the Royal Brunswick Theatre, by the falling in of the roof, which resulted in the loss of many lives, and crippling and mutilating many more. The event had produced the greatest excitement in London, and all the papers are occupied with copious details of the facts connected with it. The Courier says that this sudden and overwhelming calamity has deprived hundreds of human beings, men, women, and children, of the common necessaries of life.

The British Traveller of the 1st, says, the King, we regret to state, is said to be seriously indisposed. The Morning Chronicle says he has to be *carried* to his carriage; and that his legs are not only weak, but very much swollen.

London, February 29.

The genuineness of the Proclamation, or Manifesto, issued by the Ottoman Porte, which was at first doubted, appears now to be fully confirmed, as emanating from the hostile disposition of the Sultan, who seems to have decided in favor of war, with the same determined spirit which guided his conduct in the destruction of the Janissaries. He is evidently aware of the magnitude of the perils which he willingly incurs, and seems prepared to meet the worst.—Though he calls upon the whole Mussulman world to rise in arms, and contend for its European possessions, he anticipates the probability of his being driven out of Europe, and is already building a palace, surrounded with ramparts, on the Asiatic coast, to entrench himself within sight of his ancient capital, and battle for the empire of Asia, if he must lose that which once threatened all Christendom with conquest and ruin. His stand, therefore, will be desperate, and his fall, should it come within the purpose of Providence, will become the more terrible, from the mightiness and obstinacy of his struggle. Meanwhile troops were marching to Adrianople, and the Sultan was expected shortly to follow; as it is in advance of that City that the army is to assemble, as in all former wars, and the decisive battles be fought.

The Sultan has been encouraged in his resolution to resort to severe measures, by the Pacha of Egypt, who has promised to aid his efforts with the whole of the Egyptian forces.

Destruction of the New Brunswick Theatre.—The inhabitants of Wells street and Wellclose square, were, yesterday morning, thrown into a state of the utmost alarm and consternation, by what was at first supposed to be a shock of an earthquake, but which proved to be the falling in of the roof of the New Brunswick Theatre, which was opened only on Monday evening last, being erected on the site of Old East London Theatre, which, some time since, was destroyed by fire. The structure, which, a few days ago, was the theme of admiration in that part of the metropolis, is now a heap of ruins; and what heightens the melancholy tale is, that many human lives have been the sacrifice. As to the cause of this most frightful event, all is at present conjecture. The roof was of iron, and, it is supposed, was too heavy for the still green walls to support its ponderous weight. It appears, as far as can be collected from the conflicting accounts, amid the dismay and agitation which the event has excited, that a rehearsal of Guy Mannering was proceeding; and about half past 11, when all the performers were on the stage, the external wall suddenly fell into the street, and the whole building was instantly a mass of ruins; it also knocked down the two houses opposite, (the Star public house, and a baker's,) the proprietor of which latter (Blatz) was killed. A dray and two horses, passing in the street, were crushed to atoms; a lady and gentleman, who were passing at the time, had a very narrow escape; a portion of the ruins fell upon the leg of the gentleman, who saved himself by a desperate muscular effort, and extricated his leg from the boot.

When the theatre fell in, there were at least 170 persons within it. Upwards of twenty sufferers were carried off to the London Hospital—some with fractured limbs, others with heads contused, some with backs broken, and many others with much slighter injuries, were dug out. The bodies of several of the sufferers were only recognizable by parts of their dress or memoranda found upon them. It is supposed there must be at least fifty victims, whose bodies still remain undiscovered. Of those carried to the hospital, it is satisfactory to state, that, at a late hour this morning, all were living, and, for the most part, likely to do well. The Theatre cost upwards of 20,000*l.* in its erection, and the expense of scenery, dresses, &c. &c. was considerable.

FROM THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE.

Paris, February 29.

We have this instant received fresh letters from Constantinople, dated the 26th of January. They are extremely interesting:

"Circumstances appear at length to indicate the approach of a crisis which has been long feared. The last hatti-scheriff, which destroys all hopes of reconciliation with Russia, as well with respect to internal affairs, and the Treaty of Ackerman, as with respect to the proposals of pacification, has been read in all the mosques; and the immediate closing of the Bosphorus against the ships of all Christian nations, affords a proof that the late negotiations have so incensed the Porte, that it no longer cares for the maintenance of the existing treaties with the other States. In the midst of all these alarms, the military preparations and measures of precaution are prosecuted with great diligence. A place for the Sultan is building on the Asiatic coast, with ditches and fortifications, to which he may retreat in case Constantinople may be besieged.

"The march of troops to Adrianople continues, as well as the sending of the Sultan's equipages; who, according to a report which is generally believed, will very shortly go to that city.

"The persecution of the Greeks and Armenians is not relaxed. M. d'Ottentels has interfered without success. All the Catholic Armenian Churches in Pera and Galata have been closed. It is difficult to conceive the miserable condition in which the Armenian Christians, without exception, have been, for this fortnight past. On the 12th, a firman appeared, according to which 27,000 Catholics of that nation were to quit Para and Galata. This order was executed on the spot, in all its rigor. On the application of the Austrian Internuncio and of the Primates, the blind, the old persons above 70, and women with child, alone received permission to remain, and almost general emigration then began; thousands of the Armenians left the two quarters to embark; and fathers were seen carrying their children in baskets upon poles, and hastening to the port. Their dwellings were immediately occupied by Mussulman soldiers. Those of the rich which were shut up, were immediately sequestered for the benefit of the Treasury.—Para and Galata were, in a few days, almost deserted. The state of the Capital, in general, has a melancholy appearance, and all hope of any arrangement is vanished. The exiles on the coast of Asia are brooding over projects of vengeance, and the rage of the Mussulmans against the Christians, inflamed by the firmans and the hatti-scheriffs, increases every moment, so that every thing is to be feared. In addition to this, 20,000 Asiatics are expected. Their arrival will be the signal for the most complete anarchy."

Smyrna, Jan. 19.

The state of things in this city is becoming very critical for the European inhabitants. The accounts from Constantinople announce measures of the Porte which seem to indicate that proscription and confiscation threaten the subjects of all the three nations who possess any thing, and have not been able to secure themselves in time. Voluntary emigration has already commenced here, and the Ionians, in particular, are preparing to withdraw. The affairs of Scio contribute still more to irritate the Government. It is said the fort being in want of water, will not be able to hold out above eight days, and the presence of the celebrated Canaris, perhaps, hinders the expedition fitted out at Mitylene to assist the Turks, from effecting any thing up to this moment.

"On the news of the expedition prepared by Taher Pacha, to succor Scio, M. De Rigny wished to proceed to Mitylene with a French and a Russian frigate, to hinder the execution of this design, and to prevent fresh massacres. Having invited Commodore Hamilton to join them, the latter replied, that his instructions did not go so far. This event causes a great sensation."

Augsburgh Gazette.

Liverpool, March 1.

We continue to experience a regular and rather extensive demand for Cotton from the trade, but no improvement in price can be noticed in any description; on the contrary, new Uplands and Orleans are lower, and Brazils have declined 1-8 per lb. Sea Islands has been in great demand, but only at previous prices. That confidence which the extraordinary consumption is calculated to inspire, seems for the present to be counteracted by the weight of our stock, and the increased import the last two months: which, contrasted with the two first months of last year, shows an increase of rising 30,000 bags; and hence it is that holders in general are willing sellers. The sales of the week amount to 12070 bags.

Morgan discovered in Asia.—We have seen and conversed, says the N. Y. Evening Post, with the Captain of a ship, recently arrived from Smyrna, who has informed us that there is now living at Smyrna, an American, who is undoubtedly the much talked of, mysterious Mr. Morgan. He arrived at Smyrna, about a year and a half ago, in a brig from Boston, and immediately on his arrival placed himself under the protection of the Hadgi-Bey, was circumcised, indued himself with a monstrous turban, and a pair of wide trowsers—had his head shaved, and so became an accomplished and undoubted Mussulman. He frequently spoke of the United States, and manifested a very intimate acquaintance with the western part of this state and the Candas. He had when he arrived at Smyrna a considerable sum of money, with which he commenced business, but the Turks took an opportunity of robbing him, in spite of his turban; and when our informant left, Mr. Morgan was very anixous to return to the United States. His real name could not be ascertained; because, when asked, he gave himself different appellations; but it was the general opinion among the American merchants and captains at Smyrna, that he was no other than the unhappy, murdered Morgan. He was commonly known by the name of the American Turk. Our informant describes him as being a man of about 50—about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, and rather stout built.

The following inscription is copied from a door in a village in Dorsetshire, England. "John Stibbins, taylor, shoemaker, and astronomer, I also keeps a journeyman to do all kinds of carpenters and blacksmiths work, and to hang bells, &c.—Aney ladey or genteelman as bespeaks a cote or a pair of breeches, may have it on Friday or Saturday without fail.—N. B. being rumered abroad that I intended leaving off business on account of my being elected church warding, I hope my friends wont give care to such blood thirsty reports.

JOHN STIBBINS."

Manufactures.—The Virginians begin to discover, that it is their interest to make in part their own *clothing*, as well as their bread. If they have more labor than is necessary to *feed* themselves, why should they not also clothe themselves? if they cannot manufacture *every* article of clothing, why should they not many parts of it? Why not at least clothe their laborers, and proceed gradually to manufacture some of the material parts of their own clothing?

We understand that arrangements are making to establish some new factories among us. We stated, a short time since, that a cotton factory was about to be built on the Manchester side of the river. This scheme is in a train of accomplishment.—The manufacturer has already brought his family—and the proprietor of the scite is about erecting the necessary buildings.

We understand also, that Mr. Cunningham's large manufacturing flour mills on the line of the James River Canal, are about to be converted into a cotton factory. The proprietor of the mills has already gone to the North to lay in the necessary machinery and workmen—and in partnership with another gentleman of capital, is about to commence the business on a safe basis and on a respectable scale. They will start 2000 spindles, besides power and hand looms, &c. It is expected, that they will at first confine themselves to cotton fabrics; beginning with those, which are best suited to the market; probably the coarser ones in the first instance. It may not be long, before clothes for our laborers, and a variety of other domestics may really be supplied by the looms at our own doors.

We understand, that Capt. Ford, of Amelia county, has made a very promising beginning upon a small scale in the spinning of cotton yarns. He has converted his mills into a cotton factory—the cotton that he spins is grown in the neighborhood—it is sent to him on toll—and it is his toll cotton principally that constitutes the profits of his establishment. He sends to market, either the yarns or the cloth which he has woven by common hand looms in the neighborhood. Most of his hands are said to be young black boys. We are pleased to learn, from a very competent judge, that the yarns and stuffs which he has sent to this city are of a superior description to those from the Northern factories.—*Compiler.*

Computation of Deaths by Intemperance. By Rev. Mr. Palfrey.

"The number of persons who yearly perish in these States by the effects of intemperance, according to one calculation, made six years ago, when our population was much smaller, and the vice less common, was stated at 10,000; and though the estimate was probably at that time exorbitant, I greatly fear that it might now be found to fall considerably within the truth. The year before, the bill of mortality of one of the most exemplary of our large towns, (I speak of the town of Salem) recorded twenty deaths, out of 181, one ninth part, to have been produced directly by intemperance; and the remark is added, 'many who are included in the consumption list might be added to the deaths by intemperance, because it is ascertained, that habits of intemperance have produced various diseases, which have terminated in apparent consumption.' If the proportion of 20 in 181, the proportion of that orderly town, had been maintained throughout the country, intemperance would have been the direct cause, that year, of the deaths of nearly *thirty thousand citizens!* In the same year it was stated, on the authority of the bills of mortality, that the annual average of deaths from intoxication, in Massachusetts, was 666. If the proportion of drunkards to the whole population be taken to be throughout the Union, the same as in this State, whereas in fact it is considerably greater, it would follow that more than 13,000 citizens of this nation yearly fell victims to drunkenness, as long ago as 1821. Three years before, from data which seem to have been accurate, as far as they went, it had been computed, that intemperance was the remote or proximate cause of the death of about three persons yearly, in a population of a thousand; according to which estimate, the number of persons whose lives are thus more or less directly sacrificed, would be every year, in this State, (Massachusetts) *eighteen hundred*, and in the United States *thirty-six thousand.*"

Persons employed in grinding needles are usually seriously injured, and become consumptive, by inhaling the steel dust thrown off in the operation. To prevent this a magnet is now suspended over the wheel, which attracts the particles and prevents all injurious effect. This is one of the many modern applications of science, to the purpose of humanity.

A French Dancing-master among the Iroquois.—His lessons were paid for in beaver skins and bears' hams. In the midst of a forest appeared a sort of barn; in this barn I found a score of savages, male and female, bedaubed like conjurors, their bodies half bare, their ears slashed, with raven feathers on their heads, and rings passed through their nostrils.—A little Frenchman, powdered and frizzled in the old fashion, in a pea-green coat, a drugget waistcoat, and muslin frill and ruffles, was scraping away on his kit, and making the Iroquois caper to the tune of Madelon Friquet. In speaking of the Indians, Mr. Violet always said, *Ces meissures sauvages* and *ces dames sauvagesses.* He highly extolled the agility of his scholars; in fact, I never witnessed such gambols. M. Violet, holding his kit between his chin and chest, tuned the important instrument; he cried out in Iroquois, "To your places!" and the whole company fell a capering like a band of demons.

Chateaubriand's Travels in America.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The leading property of Dr. Franklin's mind—great as it was—the faculty, which made him remarkable, and set him apart from other men;—the generator, in truth, of all his power—was good sense—only plain good sense—nothing more.—He was not a man of Genius; there was no brilliance about him; little or no fervour; nothing like poetry, or eloquence; and yet—by the sole, untiring, continual operation of this humble, unpretending quality of the mind, he came to do more in the world of science; more in council; more in the Cabinets of Europe; more in the revolution of (empires, uneducated as he was,) than five hundred others might have done; each with more genius, more fervour, more eloquence, and more brilliancy.

He was born of English parents, in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1706, we believe. When a lad, he ranaway to Philadelphia. After a long course of self denial, hardship, and wearying disappointment, which nothing but his frugal, temperate, courageous good sense carried him through, he came to be—successively—a journeyman printer, (or pressman rather, on account of his great bodily strength)—in a London printing office;—editor and publisher at home in Philadelphia, of many papers, which had a prodigious influence over the temper of his countrymen, agent for certain colonies, to this government; an author of some celebrity;—a philosopher, whose reputation has gone over the whole of the learned world; a very able negotiator;—a statesman; a minister plenipotentiary to France, of whose king he obtained, while the Bourbons were in their glory, by his great moderation, wisdom and republican address, a treaty which enabled our thirteen colonies of North America to laugh all the power of Great Britain, year after year, to scorn:—yes—and all these things, did Benjamin Franklin, by virtue, alone, of his good common sense.

He died in 1790, 'full of years and honors; the pride and glory of that empire, the very foundations of which he assisted in laying;—the very corner stone of which he had helped into the appointed place, with his own powerful hands. He was one of the few—the priesthood of liberty—that stood up, undismayed, unmoved, while the ark of their salvation thundered and shook and lightened in their faces; putting all of them, their venerable hands upon it, nevertheless; and abiding the issue, while the 'Declaration of Independence' went forth, like the noise of trumpets, to the four corners of the earth. He lived until he heard the warlike flourish echoing through all the great solitudes of America—the roar of battle, on every side of him—all Europe in commotion—her over peopled empires riotous with a new spirit—his country quietly taking her place among the nations. What more could he wish? nothing. It was time to give up the ghost.

He was a great—and of course—a good man. We have but few things to lay, seriously, to his charge—very few: and after all, when we look about us, recollecting as we do the great good which he has done, every where; the little mischief that he has done—the less than little, that he ever mediated any where, in all his life, to the cause of humanity, we have no heart, we confess it, again to speak unkindly of him. The evil that Benjamin Franklin hid, in the whole of his fourscore years, and upwards, of life, was in comparison with his good works, but as dust in the balance.

The Stump-tailed cow—A Jersey Anecdote.—A good many years ago a man stole a cow from Morristown, N. J. and drove her to Philadelphia for sale. She was a common cow enough, except that she had lost all her tail but about six inches. The thief, fearing that by the shortness of her tail he might be traced, had procured in some way, probably from a slaughter house, another cow's tail, which he fastened so ingeniously to the short tail; that it was not to be known that it had not regularly grown there.

As soon as the Jerseyman missed his cow, he set off for Philadelphia, thinking she would probably be carried there for sale, and it happened that when he came to the ferry he got into the same boat that was carrying over his cow, and the fellow who stole her. As it was natural that he should have his thoughts very much upon cows, he soon began to look at this one with great attention. She was, indeed, *very much* like his cow, he thought. Her marks agreed wonderfully, and she had exactly the same expression of face, but then the expression of her tail was so very different. It must be supposed that the new owner of the cow felt rather uncomfortable during this examination, for he soon saw that this was the person whose property he had stolen, and he was very uneasy lest he should take hold of the tail which he looked at so continually. Upon the whole he thought it best to divert his attention in some way, if possible, and therefore steps up to him and says, "neighbour, that is a fine cow of mine; wont you buy her? you seem to know what a good cow is." "Oh, dear me," says the other, "I've jost had a cow stolen from me." "Well," says the thief "I'm sorry to hear that they've got to stealing cattle, but I'll sell off, and you could not better replace your loss than by buying this cow; "I'll warrant she's as good as yours?" "Why" says the Jerseyman, "she was exactly like this one, only that she had no tail to speak of, and if this one had not such a long tail I'd swear it was my cow." Every body now began to look at the cow's tail, but the thief stood nearer to it than any body, and taking hold of it so as just to cover the splicing with his left hand, and with a jack-knife in his right pointing to the tail, he said, "so if this cow's tail were only this long, you'd swear she was yours?" "That I would," says the other, who began to be very much confused at the perfect resemblance to his cow, except in this one particular, when the thief, with a sudden cut of his knife, took off the tail, just about an inch above the splicing, and throwing it overboard, bloody as it was, turned to the other and said, "now swear its your cow!" The bewilderment of the poor man was now complete, but as he had seen the tail cut off, and saw the blood trickling from it, he could, of course, lay no claim to the animal from the shortness of her tail; indeed, here was proof positive that this was not his cow, so the thief, going over with him, sold the cow without further fear of detection.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Worldly reputations and pleasures are destructive to virtue. Anxious thoughts and apprehensions are injurious to the body.

Slander.—A verdict of $10,000 has just been rendered in the case Puller vs. Donalson in Georgia. The Plaintiff relinquished $9,000 *instanter.*

Mediocrity.—It has been well remarked by the sententious Seneca, that a man may be as warmly and be sheltered as well under a thatched as under a gilded roof; and a maxim, also, of Cleobulos of Lindos, one of the seven sages of Greece, that a state of mediocrity is the best condition of life.

Without having recourse to the authority of ancient writers, every man is convinced that but little is necessary for the purposes of happiness, and that an accumulation of riches is usually accompanied by an augmentation of care. Yet of all the passions that agitate the human heart, there is none more generally indulged than the desire of wealth; and of the evils which it deprecates none is avoided with greater eagerness, or endured with less fortitude, than poverty. That the latter state is to be shunned on account of the complicated sorrows and calamities inseparably connected with it none will deny; but he who is removed beyond the reach of necessity, who has all the demands of reason gratified, cannot be considered poor; and experience has often shown that every step beyond this is a removal from happiness.

It will generally be found by those who examine into the validity of the complaints men utter against poverty, that the evil is seated in their minds, not in their situation; and that an increase of fortune will not lessen, but augment their infelicity. The attempt to shun by a moderate acquisition of wealth, the thousand vexations and annoyances that infest a state of utter poverty, is reasonable and correct; but to spend life in the accumulation of golden heaps, to gratify not even the fictitious wants of fashion or folly can dissipate, is a perversion of reason that demands the reprehension of philosophy. The seaman who prepares for the vicissitudes of the ocean by supplying his bark with the sails and rigging which the event of a storm, he will require, wisely; but he who should crowd his vessel with stores that no exigence could render necessary, and load it with provisions more than he could hope to consume, would not only defeating the object of his voyage, but retarding his progress with unnecessary cumbrances.

The attainment of wealth, like intoxicating draughts, creates a fever of the mind, a thirst of soul, more and more intense with each successive acquisition. The man who is toiling up the ascent of riches, finds each prospect is opened from every eleva- "Alps on Alps arise," each more alluring than the last, and each seeming to be the termination of the journey. But there is no termination; the mind refuses to be satisfied; and when all is attained which can accomplish, like Alexander, it sighs for more worlds to conquer. "Look," says an ancient Latin writer, "into the lives of Cyrus and Cambyses, and the whole Persian line, and you will not find one man of them all who died contented with what he had acquired."—The same writer remarks in another place, that the happiness of no man is not to be estimated by the dignity his retinue on the highway; for the most despised footman oftentimes enjoys more true felicity, than the prince in his chariot.

It does not require much depth of observation to learn, from the countenances of men, to what class belongs the most contentment; and he who forms his opinion by this standard, will have no difficulty in adopting the maxim of Cleobulos, that mediocrity is best. The brow of riches is darkened by care or pallid with riot, and the countenance of poverty is sallow with want or emaciated by disease; but he who occupies a middle space between necessity and affluence, is denoted by a cheek of health and an eye of brightness, by the hilarity of his heart, and the elasticity of his mind.

"When about sixteen years of age," says Dr. Franklin," a work of Tyron fell into my hands, in which he recommends vegetable diet. My brother, being a bachelor, did not keep house, but boarded with his apprentices in a neighbouring family. My refusing to eat animal food was found inconvenient, and I was often scolded for my singularity. I attended to the mode which Tyron prepared some of his dishes, particularly how to boil potatoes and make hasty puddings. I said to my brother that if he would allow me per week what he paid for my board, I would undertake to maintain myself. The offer was instanly embraced, and I soon found that of what he gave me I was able to save half. This was a fund for the purchase of a book: and other advantages resulted to me from the plan. When my brother and his workmen left the printing house to dinner, I remained: and despatching my frugal meal, which frequently consisted of a biscuit or a slice of bread, and a bunch of raisins or a bun from the pastry cooks, with a glass of water, I had the rest of the time till their return, for study; and my progress therein was proportioned to that clearness of ideas, and that quickness of conception which are the fruits of temperance in eating and drinking."

An April Fool.—Andrew Van Buskirk, resident of Catskill, put an end to his existence, on the 1st inst. by cutting his throat.

On Walter Scott's Poem of Waterloo.

BY LORD ERSKINE.

On Waterloo's ensanguined plain,
Full many a gallant man was slain;
But none by bullet or by shot,
Fell half so dead as Walter Scott.

The following is copied from a stone in Ripley church yard in England.

Once ruddy and plump,
Though now a cold lump,
Beneath this old stump,
Lies honest Joe Clump,
Who wished to his neighbours no evil,
Altho' by Death's thump,
He's laid on his rump,
Yet up he shall jump,
When he hears the last trump,
And triumph o'er Death and the Devil.

fire broke out at Albany, N. Y. on the which destroyed between 30 and 40 ings. Loss about $50,000.

New Orleans, March 25.

revasse.—We were informed last night, s our paper was going to press, that ver had broke through the levee some e near the port of Orleans; but we could arn the exact point, neither the extent e crevasse.—The Mayor, immediately e receipt of the information, ordered he jail convicts and chain negroes, to- er with what other force could be rais- t so unseasonable an hour; we trust, fore, the water will be stayed without erious injury being sustained.

r. Tayloe, who has been for the last years attached to the Legation of the d States at Mexico, has passed through place on his way to Washington. We rstand Mr. T. is the bearer of treaties mmerce and of boundaries, which have negotiated by our Minister, Mr. Poin- and have received the sanction of the ican Senate.

pecie.—A great portion of the dollars g been expended, the over-traders have arrived at the half dollar; and should a in Europe take place and the specie ained in England, we shall not have a coin left. There has been a heavy on late importations. Money is very ce—the United States' Bank has been speculating, and now owes the Barings illion of dollars, which must be paid in ic. They have advanced Bills of Ex- ge a quarter per cent.—We fear that pressure is not over.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

ccounts from Malta, (by the Swiftsure Gibraltar) mention, that the Russian miral Hoiden had received communica- s from his Government, declaring that Emperor considered all the brave offi- who distinguished themselves at Nava- , as being entitled to the acknowledg- ts of Russia, as well as those of their Governments; and that the Admiral directed to forward to the capital a list hem all. He is also instructed to in- re, what would be an appropriate mark istinction for the son of Admiral Cod- gton, who was among the wounded. His esty has offered the British Admiral one is ships of the line for a flag ship, in lace of the Asia; and says he shall re- d his acceptance of it as an honor.

Fracas in Upper Canada.—The lower se of the Legislature of that Province, ly sent their Sergeant at Arms, with a rant, requiring the attendance of Ad- nt-General Coffin and Col. Givens, be- a Committee of the House. These tlemen having been interdicted from at- ding by the Lieutenant-Governor of the vince, refused to admit the Sergeant at ns into the House where they were, when broke open the door, and carried them ore the Legislature by force.—They were mitted to York Jail during the remain- of the session

A law has been recently passed by the gislature of the State of Pennsylvania, ich prohibits entirely the circulation of es of a denomination below five dollars, r the first of January next.

Intemperance more expensive than Education d Religion!—In Massachusetts, says a Bos- paper, nearly three times as much mo- is spent annually, for spiritous liquors, for literature and religion together: for two latter conjointly, $650,000, and for former alone, $1,500,000.

Fire in the woods.—Extensive ravages have en committed in this and the adjoining unties, by firing the woods. Besides im- ense losses by the destruction of standing mber and fences, we have heard of a num- r of houses being destroyed. On some antations in Twiggs county, every build- g and fence has been consumed, with ost of the furniture, provisions, &c. The e still spreads, and from the dryness of e woods, it is uncertain where its pro- ess will be arrested—a heavy rain, which much needed, can only stop it.

Macon Telegraph.

Scotch Idea of Comeliness—The following the description given by an ancient Scot- h author, of the Duke of Albany, brother James III. of Scotland:—"He was well roportioned, and tall in stature, and *come-* in his countenance, that is to say, broad- ced, red-nosed, large-eared, and having very awful countenance when it pleased m to speak with those who had displeas- him."

Spasm in the Stomach.—Commonly term- cramp, and popularly imputed to gouty citement of inflammation, is most effec- ally relieved by nausea and vomiting, pro- red by either a scruple of sulphate of nc, or five grains of tartarized antimony. thereal and ardent spirits more frequently asperate than mitigate the painful con- action prevailing on those occasions, and hich will be more appropriately and di- ctly overcome by sedative than stimula- e influence.—*Dr. Reece's Gazette of Health.*

Advantages of industry.

I heard the hammer of a mechanic that wes me, at four o'clock in the morning. ll trust him till April.

I saw another, yesterday afternoon, who s plenty of work on hand, lounging at e corner. I'll have him before the squire ext week.

Better to be upright with poverty than de- raved with an abundance. He whose vir- e exceeds his talents is the good man: He hose talents exceed his virtue is the mean ne.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 24, 1828.

State Bank.—On the 16th inst., Duncan MacRae, Esq. was unanimously appointed, by the parent Board, Cashier of the Branch in this town.

Outrage.—It appears from the subjoined Message of the President to Congress, that an outrage of an extraordinary character, and which it will become that body promptly to punish, has been committed within the walls of the Capitol, on the person of the President's Private Secretary, while in the performance of his official duties. The papers inform us that the offender is Russel Jarvis, one of the Editors of the U. S. Telegraph. What were the causes which led to this assault we have not heard, but presume it was in some way connected with the violent political discussions on which every thing seems to turn at Washington. This is the second instance during the present session, of the Capitol being profaned by acts of personal violence, and it is time to put a stop to such doings. These fighting politicians should be taught, that that is no place for their disgraceful squabbles; and especially that the Representative of the President is not to be insulted while engaged in the performance of his official duties.

We know that it will be attempted to attach some political consequence to this occurrence, on the ground that the perpetrator of the assault is editor of a Jackson paper. We shall hear a great outcry on the subject, in which Gen. Jackson and all his friends will be abused for the fault of Russel Jarvis. But we hope to see them silenced by the prompt punishment of the offender, which can only be effected, with the concurrence of the friends of Jackson in the two Houses.

"House of Representatives—April 17.

"The following Message from the President was communicated by Mr. Daniel Brent, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, acting as private Secretary to the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

WASHINGTON, 17*th April* 1828.

In conformity with the practice of all my predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the two Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same private Secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Saturday last he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House. Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotundo, by a person, in the presence of a member of the House, who interposed, and separated the parties. I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress, to whose wisdom it belongs, to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any animadversion; and, also, whether any further laws or regulations are necessary, to ensure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me, that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my Secretary bears to me. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Hoffman moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McDuffie objected to this motion; and, observing that the subject of the message was of an important character, and required to be noticed by the House in the most solemn and respectful manner, moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The question being taken on Mr. Hoffman's motion, it was negatived without a division. The resolution for a Select Committee was then agreed to, and it was ordered to consist of seven members.

The following gentlemen were appointed to compose the Committee: Messrs. McDuffie, Gorham, P. P. Barbour, Oakley, Bell, Ingersoll, and Ripley.

Since the above was written we have received Mr. Jarvis's account of the affair, as follows.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Learning that the President of the United States has made a communication to both Houses of Congress; stating that his Secretary, while passing from the Hall of the House of Representatives to the Chamber of the Senate, and while charged with a message from the President to the Senate, had been waylaid and assaulted, I am induced to believe that such communication related to an affair that lately occurred between Mr. John Adams and myself. As one of the parties concerned is an officer of the General Government; and as the transaction may be supposed to involve the rights of both Houses of Congress, or of the Executive, I feel bound by a consideration of respect to that body, to offer to each House a brief statement of the facts which induced the course that I have pursued.

I lately accompanied a party of ladies and gentlemen on an evening visit to the mansion of the President, among whom were Mrs. Jarvis, her parents, and two young ladies, her relatives. As all the ladies excepting Mrs. Jarvis, were recently from Boston, and for the first time in Washington, they were desirous of paying the usual tokens of respect to the President and his lady, and made this visit in pursuance of the etiquette usually observed on such occasions. While they were in one of the drawing rooms, with other visitants, Mr. John Adams, the son of the President, declared, in their presence and hearing, "that their being at the President's involved an impropriety, and that if I knew the estimation in which I was held, in *that* House, I would not suffer myself to be seen there, and that he intended the remark to be heard by those concerning whom it was made, and hoped it was so heard." The ladies and the father of Mrs. Jarvis, who was a political friend of the President, deeming this a gross indignity to themselves and a violation of the hospitality of a house to whose inmates they were paying a complimentary visit, immediately retired. From respect to the lady of the mansion, and of the company present, I forebore to notice, at the time, the conduct of Mr. John Adams, preferring to seek an explanation after the excitement produced by the outrage had, in some degree, subsided. I afterwards addressed a note to Mr. John Adams, stating that I had heard of his having made the remark above mentioned, and that the gentleman who delivered the note was authorized to receive his explanations, believing that, on reflection, he would be sufficiently sensible of what was required by common civility, to offer a satisfactory apology. After reading my note, he affirmed that he did pronounce our presence at the President's on the occasion above mentioned, to be highly improper, considering the *political* relation which I bore to his father; that he had no explanation to give, and that he should decline all correspondence with me on the subject. I will here observe, that I had understood the drawing rooms of the President were open, upon certain occasions, to all who were disposed to honor him and his lady with their civilities, and that the evening when the visit above mentioned was paid, was one of such occasions; that I had, on coming to reside at Washington in January last, paid to him the usual tokens of respect; and that, while at his house, on a former occasion, I met there the most distinguished gentlemen of that political party with which I have the honor of being associated.

After receiving this answer, I did not see Mr. John Adams until Tuesday last, when he appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives, charged with a message from the President to that body. After he had left the Hall, and while he was in the Rotundo of the Capitol, I accosted him and asked if he had given his final answer to my note; for I still hoped that he might be induced to offer some apology or explanation. On his saying that his final answer had been given, I was excited by his continued refusal, and by a recollection of the offence, to commit an assault upon his person, which consisted merely in pulling his nose and slapping one side of his face, with my open hand. In doing this I disclaim any intention of inflicting upon him any bodily injury; for I was totally unarmed and assailed him merely in the manner above described, while he was provided with a stout cane. I also disclaim any intention of infringing on the rights, or assailing the dignity of the President of the United States, of either House of Congress, or of any public functionary; or any intention of obstructing an officer of the General Government in the discharge of his official duties—when I accosted Mr. John Adams in the Rotundo, I supposed he had discharged his official duties, and was on his way from the Capitol. I was not aware of his being charged with a message to the Senate, or of his being on his way to the Chamber of that body. I viewed the Rotundo as common ground, as a public passage, not particularly within the jurisdiction of either House of Congress, and differing in no respect, so far as it related to the rights or dignity of any public functionary, from any public street or highway. I know that an assault upon an individual within the public peace, is a violation of the laws, and I regret that any indignity should have been offered to a party of ladies under my protection, and in a place where they expected, at least, the ordinary forms of civility, whereby I was impelled to an offence against the civil authority, which I hope that I may be always disposed to maintain, as a sober and peaceful citizen. But, if either House of Congress shall consider that I have, unintentionally, or inadvertently, violated its rights or dignity, or those of the Executive, by resenting, within the walls of the Capitol, a grievous insult to the ladies of my family, and which insult I chose to consider entirely of a private character, I am ready and disposed to offer any atonement that shall be due to such body.

RUSSEL JARVIS."

Congress.—On the 15th inst., the Tariff Bill was ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Pa., Armstrong, Baldwin, Barber, Con., Barlow, Barnard, Bartley, Beecher, Belden, Blake, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Buck, Bunner, Burges, Chase, Chilton, Clark, N. Y., Clark, Ken., Condict, Coulter, Creighton, Crowninshield, Daniel, Davenport, O., De Graff, Dickinson, Duncan, Dwight, Earll, Finlay, Forward, Fry, Gale, Gearnsey, Garrow, Green, Harvey, Healy, Hobbie, Hoffman, Hunt, Ingham, Jennings, Johns, Keese, King, Kremer, Lawrence, Lecompte, Leffler, Letcher, Little, Lyon, Magee, Mallary, Markell, Martindale, Marvin, Maxwell, McHatton, McKean, McLean, Merwin, Metcalf, Miller, Miner, Mitchell, Pa., Moore, Ky. Orr, Phelps, Pierson, Ramsey, Russell, Stevenson, Sloane, Smith, Ind., Sprigg, Stanberry, Pa., Sterigere, Stewart, Storrs, Stower, Sutherland, Strong, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Thompson, N. J., Tucker, N. J., Tracy, Vance, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Wales, Whipple, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, Wilson, Pa. John J. Wood, Silas Wood, Woods, Ohio, Woodcock, Wolf, Wright, N. Y., Wright, Ohio—109.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Mass., Allen, Va., Alston, Anderson, Me., Archer, Bailey, John S. Barbour, P. P. Barbour, Barker, Barney, Barringer, Bartlett, Bell, Blair, Brent, Bryan, Butman, Cambreleng, Carson, Carter, Claiborne, Conner, Crockett, Culpeper, Davenport, Va., Davis, Mass., Davis. S. C., Desha, Dorsey, Drayton, Everett, Floyd, Va., Floyd, Geo., Fort, Gilmer, Gorham, Gurley, Haile, Hallock, Hall, Hamilton, Haynes, Hodges, Holmes, Ingersoll, Isacks, Lea, Livingston, Locke, Long, Lumpkin, Marable, Martin, McDuffie, McIntyre, McKee, Mercer, Mitchell, S. C., Mitchell, Ten., Moore, Alabama, Newton, Nuckolls, Oakley, O'Brien, Owen, Pearce, Plant, Polk, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ripley, Rives, Roane, Shepperd, Smyth, Va., Sprague, Taliaferro, Thompson, Geo., Trezvant, Tucker, S. C., Turner, Varnum, Verplanck, Ward, Washington, Weems, Wilde, Williams, Wingate.—91.

On the following day, the question being put "Shall the bill pass?" Mr. Randolph spoke against it, and concluded by moving its indefinite postponement. The debate was continued by Messrs. Mitchell, Pearce, Bates, Cambreleng, and McDuffie, all in opposition to the bill. There is now every probability, we think, of its rejection, since some of those friendly to the system, are decidedly opposed to the bill in its present shape.

On the 17th, the House refused to consider a resolution to fix a day for adjournment.

Washington April 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Harrison made an effort, saying that it would be his last for the present Session, to call up the bill, introduced by him, for reducing the duty on imported salt. It will be seen, under our head of Proceedings of the Senate, that the motion was lost, by four votes. As the House of Representatives has, some time ago, refused to instruct a committee to inquire into the expediency of such reduction, the subject is doubtless at rest for the present Session. We have been requested to mention this for the benefit of those concerned.—*Nat. Int.*

The Commander-in-Chief.—A letter to the Editors of the Baltimore American from a friend in Washington, under Tuesday's date, says:—"General MACOMB was this day nominated by the President to the Senate, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. States."

The following remarks from the Wilmington Recorder express so well, and so truly, our feelings and practice on the subject of giving currency through the newspapers to the details of the innumerable crimes committed in our country, that we transfer them to our columns. We have with pleasure witnessed, for some time past, a gradual change from the practice of filling the newspapers with such particulars. There is still room for improvement.

"If the rapid increase of population in the United States, affords pleasure to the Statesman and the philosopher, the multiplication of crimes, which seems to keep pace with the progress of population, must be a source of regret to the patriot and the moralist. Our public journals, for the last two years, have teemed with details of the perpetration of horrid crimes and the commission of offences of various degree and magnitude. From these details, we have always turned with disgust. And although the perusal of such accounts, is manifestly agreeable to a certain cast of readers, we have, from a sense of duty, forborne to copy them into our columns. We think that the publication of minute and circumstantial relations of crimes, is injurious to society in general, and that the tendency of such publications, is pernicious in the extreme, to the morals of the young: particularly when the perpetrators are persons in respectable life; and when, as it sometimes happens, the incidents are tinctured with the hues of sentiment or of heroism. When the laws of God and of society, have been violated in our own district, by aggravated felonies, these, from their location, have claimed our notice, but we have in such cases recorded them with as much brevity as possible."

The following will give some idea of the state of morals in Florida. The law referred to, provides, among other things, that no one shall keep open store, or sell any goods or merchandize, after 10 *o'clock A. M. on Sunday morning*, and that no plays or shows shall be exhibited on Sunday, *except* in the cities of Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Fernandina.

From the Pensacola Gazette.

Sabbath-breaking.—In this paper will be found an Act of the Legislative Council at its last session "for the suppression of vice, and punishing the disturbers of religious worship and Sabbath breakers." We recommend to the attention of our Pensacola friends the 3d and 4th sections particularly, and we trust that they will be productive of a salutary effect. The running of drays and carts in our streets on the Sabbath has long been a subject of surprise to strangers who visit our city; and may be effectually restrained by enforcing the provisions of this law. The practice of keeping open stores and grogshops on Sunday, is also an evil, which many condemn who are forced to conform to it because others do so. We regret to observe our city named as one of the exceptions to the salutary provisions of the 6th section; and we tegret it the more, because, since the passage of this act, those among us who have an aversion to Sabbath breaking, have been mortified by the exhibition of tricks of juggling and slight of hand, by a public performer, on Sunday.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Wednesday the 16th inst., by the Rev. Colin McIver, Mr. WILLIAM R. CARMAN to Miss JULIA CARVER.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and 800 lbs. of excellent LARD,

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

☞ All persons having Books, *particularly Law Books*, belonging to Thos. C. Hooper, are requested to return them immediately to the Subscriber. JAS. H. HOOPER.

April 24, 1828. 68-2w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From' D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	3	6
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple -	do	36	40
Peach -	do	45	50
Bacon -	lb	6	8
Beeswax - -	do	22	23
Butter - -	do	15	20
Bagging - -	yard	20	22½
Coffee, Prime Green	lb	16	16½
2d & 3d qual.	do	14	15
Candles, Mould	do	16	
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton - -	100lbs	8 50	9 25
Corn - -	bushel	45	50
Copperas - -	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	bushel	75	
Flour, Superfine	barrel	4 25	4 50
Fine	do	4	4 25
Fish, Herrings (none)	do		
Mackerel	do	5 50	6
Mullet	do	4 50	5
Feathers -	lb	25	28
Gin, Holland	gallon	90	1 25
Country	do	43	45
Ginger -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb		
West India,	do		
Iron - -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	lb	2 75	3
Flotant	do	2 75	3
Lime - -	cask	2	2 50
Lard - -	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	25	28
Bridle	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	lb	8 50	9
Logwood -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses -	gallon	31	33
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	8 50	9
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, -	bushel	25	30
Oil, Currier's	barrel	18	20
Linseed	gallon	80	1
Pork -	barrel		10
Pepper -	lb	20	22
Pimento -	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	Keg	7 50	8
Others	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	do	70	80
New England	do	40	
Rice - -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags - -	lb	2	6
Shot - -	Bag	2 50	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	100 lb	10	11
Common	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf	lb	19	22
Salt, Liverpool	bushel		75
Turks Island,	do		75
St. Ubes, &c.			
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	12 50
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	18
German	do	17	18
Salt-petre -	do	12	15
Tallow - -	do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	100 lb	2 50	2 75
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x -	box	16	18
Verdigris - -	lb	65	
Wheat - -	bushel	70	75
Whiskey - -	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 25	1 50
Port	do	2 00	3 80
Malaga	do	70	52

Rattle Snake.

A Liberal compensation will be given for a *RATTLE SNAKE*, dead or alive, or for information where one can be procured. If dead, and it is ascertained to have bitten itself, it will not be received.—Apply at this office.

April 24, 1828. 68tf.

ATTENTION!
Independent Company.

YOU are hereby ordered to attend a Regular Parade of the Corps, at the Armory, on Thursday, 1st May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full *Summer Uniform.*

☞ A punctual attendance is required, as a Court Martial will then and there be held, and other business, appertaining to the Company, transacted.

By order of Maj. STRONG,
JNO. CARNEY, *O. S.*

April 24.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

Lottery Tickets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Lottery adventuring public, that he has made arrangements to furnish, at the shortest notice, Tickets in all the Northern Lotteries, *free of postage* to the purchaser. He will also pay or renew all prizes. The following are some of the first Lotteries to be drawn, in which he will receive orders for Tickets:

Next Wednesday.

State Lottery of Maryland.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

To be drawn on the 30th Instant.

Tickets $5; Shares in proportion.

Virginia Navigation Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

To be drawn on the 1st May.

Tickets only $3; Shares in proportion.

☞ Orders for Tickets in these two Lotteries will be received until Friday the 2d of May. The drawings will be received about the 4th of May.

Dismal Swamp Canal
LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

$50,000, $20,000, $10,000.

To be drawn on the 7th day of May, 1828.

Tickets $20; Shares in proportion.

Orders will be forwarded immediately on being given, and Tickets procured at the shortest notice.

E. J. HALE.

April 17, 1828.

Lottery and Commission
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber has taken the office lately occupied by Mess. Yates & M'Intyre, Market Square, where he will be happy to attend to any orders for Lottery Tickets in any, or all the Northern Lotteries. He will receive regular Lists of drawings, and persons may rely on the earliest information of the fate of their tickets.

Cash paid for Prizes or renewed in the next Lottery to be drawn.

DRAWING OF THE

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

WASHINGTON CITY—Class No. 5.

47, 19, 25, 57, 35, 41, 10, 5, 45.

ANSON BAILEY.

April 15, 1828.

The Subscriber will also attend to the buying and selling all kinds of produce,—and he flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of this place, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business.

Persons having notes in either of the Banks can have them attended to by addressing their favors to him through the Post Office, or by private conveyance, for a small compensation.

Those persons who trust to him their business, may rely on early advice and punctuality.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

20 Barrels of ALE,
Apply as above, A. B.

Drawing on the 30th This Month.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE,
April 1, 1828.

State Lottery of Maryland,

to be drawn in the City of BALTIMORE, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on

Wednesday, 30th of April.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of 10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 2000 Dolls.	is	2000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 1000 Dolls.	is	1000 Dolls.
3 prizes	of 500 Dolls.	is	1500 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 100 Dolls.	is	1000 Dolls.
20 prizes	of 50 Dolls.	is	1000 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 10 Dolls.	is	1000 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 5 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
5000 prizes	of 4 Dolls.	is	20000 Dolls.
5236 prizes amounting to			38000 Dolls.

☞ *More Prizes than Blanks.*

This Scheme will be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets *must obtain* at least one prize, and may draw *Three!*

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	*Quarters,*	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths,*	62

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, Market Street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the United States.

☞ ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr., & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, April 1, 1828. 65 4w.

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

SONG—*By Moore.*

"If I speak to thee in Friendship's name,
Thou thinkst I talk too coldly;
If I mention Love's devoted flame,
Thou sayst I speak too boldly.
Between these two unequal fires,
Why doom me thus to hover?
I'm a friend, if such thy heart requires,
If more thou seekst, a lover.
Which shall it be?
How shall I woo?
Fair one, choose between the two.

Though the wings of love will brightly play,
When first he comes to woo thee;
There's a chance that he may fly away
As fast as he flies to thee;
While Friendship, though on foot she come,
No flights of fancy trying,
Will therefore oft be found at home,
When Love abroad is flying.
Which shall it be?
How shall I woo?
Dear one, choose between the two.

But if neither feeling suits thy heart,
Let's see (to please thee) whether
We may not learn some precious art
To mix their charms together—
One feeling still more sweet to form
From two so sweet already—
A Friendship that, like Love, is warm,
A Love like Friendship, steady.
Thus let it be, Thus let me woo;
Dearest! then we'll join the two."

TIME.

Dark dealing power!—around thy way
The wrecks of human grandeur lay;
Oblivion's waters, cold and black,
Roll onward in thy gloomy track,
And darkly hide from mortal ken,
The traces where thy course hath been.

The proudest things that earth has known,
The gorgeous splendour of a throne,
The crest, and kingly diadem—
Thy peerless arm hath scatter'd them:
And power that shook the world with dread,
Lies crush'd beneath thy mighty tread!

Successive years around thee flow,
Yet leave no traces on thy brow—
Revealing and destroying all,
As firmly now thy footsteps fall,
As when at first thy course was given,
And thy dread limits mark'd by Heaven.

Mysterious power! still deep and strong
Thy tide of years shall roll along—
The sun shall leave his home on high,
The moon, and stars of Heaven shall die;
But *thou* shalt be the last to fall—
The conqueror and the end of all!

Auction Sales.

On TUESDAY, 6th of May next,

AT the Subscribers' Auction Store, will commence the sale, (which will continue from day to day until closed) of the entire and valuable *STOCK OF GOODS* of a House declining business, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hats, Shoes, Castings, Cotton Bagging, &c.

The above Goods were selected expressly for the Southern Market. Country Merchants and others may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing at reduced prices, and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them, the Stock being large, and few cut goods. They consist, in part, of

Superfine, Fine, and Common Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts,
Black and Coloured Silk, Swansdown, Toilinet, and Merseilles Vesting,
Black and Coloured and Fancy Levantines, Sarsnets, Silks, and Florences,
Plain and Figured Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins.
Fine and Superfine Cambric and Furniture Calicoes, a large assortment.
Russia, Irish, and Domestic Sheetings; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and Lawns,
Elegant rich and figured Muslin and Crape Robes,
Merino, silk, and common Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Men and women's silk, cotton, and worsted Hose, black, white, and coloured,
Cotton, thread, and silk Laces, and lace Veils,
6-4 to 10-4 table Diapers and table Cloths, Russia and Bird-eye Diaper,
Men and Women's kid, beaver, & silk Gloves, black, white, and coloured,
Several bales of domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Ginghams, and Checks.

The Goods will be arranged, and ready for examination, three days before the sale.

Terms of sale, notes at Bank at six months.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, April 11, 1828. 67-3t.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed his Boot & Shoe Establishment to Market Square, one door East of Mr. John McArn's Fancy Store, intends keeping on hand as usual, an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

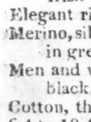
made of the best materials, and of the various fashions. He will also manufacture to order, at the shortest notice, any kind of the above articles, and by the best workmen; his work, as usual, will be warranted. He feels grateful to a generous public, for the very liberal share of patronage he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.

N. B.—He has on hand a few hundred weight of *first rate CHEESE*, for family use. ☞ Likewise, some few *ACCOUNTS* of sometime standing which he would have no objection to exchange for Cape Fear Bank Bills.

REUBEN HALL.

Fayetteville, April 3. 65-3t.

To Rent,



A well finished Dwelling *HOUSE*, situated on Person Street, directly opposite to the residence of the late Dr. Edw'd McKay, with all necessary Out Houses and a fine and extensive Garden Spot attached to it. For terms apply to either of the Subscribers.

DILLON JORDAN, Jun.
MARTIN McPHERSON, Jun.

March 27, 1828. 64-5t.

Fayetteville Academy.

MR. TRIPP, a graduate and late Tutor of Waterville College, (Maine,) is appointed Principal of the Fayetteville Academy, and has entered upon the duties of his station.

It is hoped that this Gentleman will raise the character of our School to its former celebrity; but, to do so, it requires the united patronage of the Town and its vicinity.

Boys can here be thoroughly furnished for entering any College or University. Board may be had on reasonable terms in respectable private families.

H. POTTER, *Pres't School Com.*

Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

WHOLESALE *Hardware Store,*

No. 103, PEARL STREET, N. YORK.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have landing, from the ships *Canada, Pacific, Florida, Birmingham, Great Britain, Washington*, and *Britannia*, their Spring supply of Goods. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in the line, which will be offered at the lowest market prices. They have on hand—

CUTLERY.—Real stag, fancy forbuck, horn tip and white bone table and dessert knives and forks, and carvers; table and butchers' steels, butchers', bread and shoe knives; a great variety of pen, pocket, and two blade knives; sportsmen's piece knives; spear point, razor blade, and spring back pocket knives; sheep shears, scissors, shears and razors—

Shoe pincers and nippers, plyers, carpenter's and shoemaker's hammers, cooper's and carpenter's compasses, corn mills, common iron post and American patent coffee mills, benches and hand vices, bright thumbs and japanned Norfolk latches, lifting handles, nail and spoke gimblets, *sickles*, spring rat traps, waffle irons, welded and rivetted table hinges, H & HL hinges, pew hinges, chest hinges, cast butt hinges; flat and round bolts, wood screws, iron and steel knitting pins, wire mouse traps, grid irons, screwed and rivetted iron candlesticks, pod and screw augers, steelyards, single and double hand screw plates, scale beams, knob latches, bed screws, bellows pipes, carpenter's and cooper's adzes, mincing knives, trowels, common and cast steel hoes, chissels and gouges, plane irons, drawing knives; saws of all kinds; files and rasps; composition tea kettles and sauce and stew pans; short and long handle frying pans; cow bells, cooks' ladles, brass kettles, tea bells, curry combs, straw knives, slates, inkstands, awls, shoe tacks, coach wrenches, stump joints; whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes and dusting brushes; cut and wrought tacks, brass and iron head shovels and tongs, iron wire, iron braces, Scotch braces and bitts, centre bitts, tap borers, iron weights, sad irons, toy irons, pins and needles, fish hooks, snuffers and snuffer trays, bread baskets, tea pots, tea trays and waiters, gun flints, oil stones, gun locks, powder flasks, shot bags, whip thongs, ivory combs, commode knobs and rings, curtain pins, escutcheons, bed caps, brass butts, brass nails, brass cocks, window pullies, anvils and vices, trace chains, sand paper, bed keys; British and American ink powder, spectacles, ivory and box rules, slate and lead pencils; brass bracket and chamber candlesticks; bone coat and vest moulds; suspender buttons; gilt, yellow metal, white metal, and steel coat and vest buttons; pearl buttons, steel tobacco boxes, curtain rings, japanned lamps, cap wire; iron, tutannia, brittannia, and plated table and tea spoons, cork screws, hair and tooth brushes, beads, snuff boxes, iron and brass knockers, joiner's squares, spoke shaves; spurs, brass thumb latches; pocket books, glue; knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, pad, trunk, and till locks; spades and shovels; smith's bellows 18 to 28 inch; halter chains, blacking; pocket, dressing, and coarse and fine horn combs; tailor's and women's thimbles; tenter hooks, patent metal cocks, razor straps, marbles; horse cards and cotton and wool cards; trace, halter, and leading line rope; bed cords and clothes lines; copper tea kettles.

They also keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of cut nails of a good quality; English and American wrought nails; common and smooth ground wagon boxes; English and American Scythes.

FOLGER & LAMB.

March 6, 1828. 66-3w.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN PACKAGES of Spring Goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, will enable him to offer them at unusually low prices. Country Merchants and those wishing family supplies will please call and examine the Goods. On hand at all times, an assortment of the

Best Bolting Cloths,

Also, *SUGAR* and *COFFEE*. New Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1828. 64tf.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from *New York* and *Philadelphia*, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
2 hhds. Copperas.
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

SEVENTY

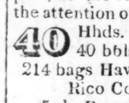
With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

Real Estate,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.



Will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Town House, on Saturday, the 26th of April next, that commodious and pleasant *DWELLING HOUSE and LOT* with improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Maiden Lane, and known as the property formerly belonging to A. F. Bowell; the Lot contains one acre. I need not add how *very* convenient this residence is to the business part of the town.

One other Lot, containing ¼ acre, with a small House thereon, adjoining D McColl, running back to the creek and fronting the street running from Maiden Lane to the creek.

Terms of sale liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

SAML. WILLIAMS, *Trustee,*
L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, March, 18 1828. 63tds.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington*, N. C., takes this method to inform the Public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 66-3m.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	,,	,,	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner alone,	,,	,,	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

STATE OF NORTHCAROLINA,

Sampson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Nancy McKinie vs. Richard McKinie. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing in this case, that the defendant was not to be found, and that an Alias Subpœna and copy of Petition had been left at his usual place of abode, (when he fled this State,) fifteen days before this Court,

Ordered, therefore, That publication be made in the two Newspapers in Fayetteville, for three months, for Defendant to come in and answer, plead or demur, on or before next Court, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

W. McKAY, *C. S. C.*

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,

Do.	do.	Subpœnas,
Do.	do.	Executions,
Do.	do.	Ca. Sa.
Do.	do.	Ven. Exponas,
Do.	do.	Prosecution Bonds,
Do.	do.	Jury Tickets,
Do.	do.	Witness Tickets,

Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.
March 20, 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Dr. Gilliam

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will punctually attend to those who may think proper to call on him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Mr. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop recently occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr. Simeon Belden, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LA RUE & GILLIAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Subscribers feel obliged to call on their patrons for immediate settlement, and in case the cash cannot be had to give their bonds. A settlement can at any time be had by application to either of the subscribers.

DAVID O. LA RUE,
JAS. T. GILLIAM.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1828.—56tf

Charleston Stages.

THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry seven Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826, he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Mevilie's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—49-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

November 8, 1827. 1tf.

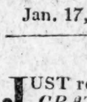
Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63tf.

Lafayette Hotel

FAYETTEVILLE,



THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the recent death of the late proprietor, Tracy, the subscriber, who has been long in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has resumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which was purposely erected at great expense, for the purpose) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of *private single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the House contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Suites* particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders can be accommodated without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING

are of the best quality and entirely new. Every Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net, the ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The Table is richly supplied with a variety of the choicest delicacies recently selected for it in the Northern Cities by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no exertion shall be spared to render it every way worthy a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 30tf.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

For sale by JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 58

Wanted,

ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK*.

H. G. NEIL

March 5, 1826. 61

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *FALL Supply*, consisting a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style*. They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixt and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.

Blanks of all kinds

For Sale at this Office.